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LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

85-2334

Ninety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five*

CLL FILE *Legislation*
REC'D H *Rec'd 8 Aug 85*

An Act

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 101. Authorizations of appropriations.
- Sec. 102. Permanent authorizations of appropriations.
- Sec. 103. United Nations peacekeeping forces.
- Sec. 104. Security earmark.
- Sec. 105. Liaison by the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation.
- Sec. 106. Australian Bicentennial.
- Sec. 107. World Commission on Environment and Development.
- Sec. 108. Earmarking of refugee assistance funds.
- Sec. 109. International Committee of the Red Cross.
- Sec. 110. Limitations on use of migration and refugee assistance funds.
- Sec. 111. Restrictions on foreign assistance not applicable to migration and refugee assistance.
- Sec. 112. Personal services abroad relating to migration and refugee assistance.
- Sec. 113. Audits of U.S. funds received by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- Sec. 114. Authorized uses of appropriated funds.
- Sec. 115. Assistant Secretaries of State.
- Sec. 116. Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs.
- Sec. 117. Detail of officers and employees.
- Sec. 118. Certain individuals employed abroad deemed to be employees of United States for certain purposes.
- Sec. 119. Appointments to the Senior Foreign Service by the Secretary of Commerce.
- Sec. 120. Pilot project for Foreign Service associates.
- Sec. 121. Feasibility study of a lateral entry program into the Foreign Service for businessmen and farmers.
- Sec. 122. Health care benefits.
- Sec. 123. Foreign Service Institute facilities.
- Sec. 124. International Center.
- Sec. 125. Special agents.
- Sec. 126. Extraordinary protective services for foreign missions.
- Sec. 127. Protecting United States interests under the Foreign Missions Act.
- Sec. 128. Peaceful resolution of international disputes.
- Sec. 129. Furnishing of excess Government-owned property by the Secretary of State.
- Sec. 130. Official residence of Secretary of State.
- Sec. 131. Strengthening the personnel system of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.
- Sec. 132. Sharing of information concerning drug traffickers.
- Sec. 133. Extradition treaties.
- Sec. 134. Establishment of a travel advisory on the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

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- Sec. 135. Commendation of Ambassador to Mexico.
- Sec. 136. Soviet employees at United States diplomatic and consular missions in the Soviet Union.
- Sec. 137. Responsibility of United States missions abroad to provide support for United States businesses.
- Sec. 138. Responsibility of United States missions to promote freedom of the press abroad.
- Sec. 139. Emergency telephone service at U.S. consular offices.
- Sec. 140. Responsibilities of United States representatives to international organizations.
- Sec. 141. United States responsibilities for employees of the United Nations.
- Sec. 142. United States contributions to the United Nations if Israel expelled.
- Sec. 143. United Nations organizations reform in budget procedures.
- Sec. 144. Limitation on assessed payments to the United Nations.
- Sec. 145. International Jute Organization.
- Sec. 146. INTELSAT.
- Sec. 147. Soviet and Communist disinformation and press manipulation.
- Sec. 148. Murder of Major Arthur D. Nicholson, Junior.
- Sec. 149. Inter-American cooperation in space, science, and technology.
- Sec. 150. Department of State Inspector General.
- Sec. 151. Employees of the United Nations.
- Sec. 152. Representation of minorities and women in the Foreign Service.
- Sec. 153. Board of the Foreign Service.
- Sec. 154. Damages resulting from delays in the construction of the United States embassy in Moscow.
- Sec. 155. Soviet and international Communist behavior.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

- Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 202. Modernization of Voice of America.
- Sec. 203. Radio broadcasting to Cuba.
- Sec. 204. Funds for educational and cultural exchanges.
- Sec. 205. Funds for worldwide book program initiative.
- Sec. 206. Funds for exchange activities associated with the 1987 Pan American Games.
- Sec. 207. Funds for international games for the handicapped.
- Sec. 208. Ban on domestic activities by the USIA.
- Sec. 209. Private sector funding for USIA's private sector program.
- Sec. 210. National Endowment for Democracy.
- Sec. 211. Promoting democracy and an end to the apartheid policies in South Africa.
- Sec. 212. Distribution within the United States of the USIA film entitled "Hal David: Expressing a Feeling".
- Sec. 213. Distribution within the United States of three USIA films relating to Afghanistan.
- Sec. 214. Notification of program grants.

TITLE III—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

- Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 302. Improvement of facilities.
- Sec. 303. Radio Free Afghanistan.
- Sec. 304. Management of RFE/RL, Incorporated.
- Sec. 305. Role of the Secretary of State.
- Sec. 306. Task force with respect to broadcasts to Soviet Jewry.

TITLE IV—THE ASIA FOUNDATION

- Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE V—IRAN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

- Sec. 501. Receipt and determination of certain claims.
- Sec. 502. Deductions from arbitral awards.
- Sec. 503. En bloc settlement.
- Sec. 504. Reimbursement to the Federal Reserve Board of New York.
- Sec. 505. Confidentiality of records.

TITLE VI—UNITED STATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Sec. 601. Statement of purpose.
- Sec. 602. Findings and declarations of policy.
- Sec. 603. Scholarship program authority.

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- Sec. 604. Guidelines.
- Sec. 605. Authority to enter into agreements.
- Sec. 606. Policy regarding other international educational programs.
- Sec. 607. Establishment and maintenance of counseling services.
- Sec. 608. Board of Foreign Scholarships.
- Sec. 609. General authorities.
- Sec. 610. English teaching, textbooks, and other teaching materials.
- Sec. 611. Reporting requirement.
- Sec. 612. Funding of scholarships for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987.
- Sec. 613. Latin American exchanges.
- Sec. 614. Feasibility study of training programs in sizable Hispanic populations.
- Sec. 615. Compliance with Congressional Budget Act.

TITLE VII—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

- Sec. 701. Supplemental authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1985.
- Sec. 702. Authorization of appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.
- Sec. 703. Reports on adherence to and compliance with agreements.
- Sec. 704. Pay for Deputy Director and Assistant Directors.
- Sec. 705. New building in Geneva for the use of the United States arms control negotiating teams.
- Sec. 706. Study of measures to enhance crisis stability and control.
- Sec. 707. Policy toward banning chemical weapons.
- Sec. 708. Policy regarding a joint study by the United States and the Soviet Union of the consequences of nuclear winter.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 801. Termination of national emergencies by joint resolution.
- Sec. 802. United States Institute of Peace.
- Sec. 803. Ex gratia payment to the Government of Switzerland.
- Sec. 804. Policy toward application of the Yalta Agreement.
- Sec. 805. Policy toward treatment of Soviet Pentecostals.
- Sec. 806. Democracy on Taiwan.
- Sec. 807. Increase United States-China trade.
- Sec. 808. Use of United States owned rupees.
- Sec. 809. Refugees in Thailand.
- Sec. 810. Policy regarding foreign exchange intervention.
- Sec. 811. Commending Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem.
- Sec. 812. Japan-United States security relationship and efforts by Japan to fulfill self-defense responsibilities.
- Sec. 813. Diplomatic equivalence and reciprocity.
- Sec. 814. United States International Narcotics Control Commission.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law:

- (1) **ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**—For "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$1,828,088,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$1,873,790,000 for the fiscal year 1987.
- (2) **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES.**—For "International Organizations and Conferences", \$534,074,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$534,074,000 for the fiscal year 1987.
- (3) **INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.**—For "International Commissions", \$28,704,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$25,824,000 for the fiscal year 1987.
- (4) **MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.**—For "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$344,730,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$344,730,000 for the fiscal year 1987.
- (5) **BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS.**—For "United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements",

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\$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987.

(6) SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—For “Soviet-East European Research and Training”, \$4,800,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987.

SEC. 102. PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) OTHER AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) Except for authorizations cited in paragraph (2), the only amounts authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year for the accounts described in section 101 are those amounts specifically authorized to be appropriated for those accounts.

(2) The other authorizations of appropriations referred to in paragraph (1) are those contained in section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696), relating to increases in employee benefits authorized by law and to adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and overseas wage and price changes, and in section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4061), relating to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES OF CERTAIN REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.—In any fiscal year, whenever the Secretary of State submits to the Congress a request for appropriations pursuant to the authorizations described in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such request.

SEC. 103. UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES.

The Act entitled “An Act to authorize United States payments to the United Nations for expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, and for other purposes”, approved June 19, 1975 (89 Stat. 216), is amended by striking out “there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “the Secretary of State may, to the extent funds are authorized and appropriated for this purpose, make payments of”.

SEC. 104. SECURITY EARMARK.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for “Administration of Foreign Affairs” by section 101(1), not less than \$311,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 shall be available only for security-related capital projects and improvements and the salaries and expenses associated with security-related personnel.

SEC. 105. LIAISON BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL COOPERATION.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for “Administration of Foreign Affairs” by section 101(1), \$250,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be made available to the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation in order to enable the Commission to maintain a liaison between the United States Government, the United States educational, scientific, cultural, and communications communities, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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SEC. 106. AUSTRALIAN BICENTENNIAL.

(a) **FINDING.**—The Congress finds that the American-Australian Bicentennial Foundation, a private, nonprofit corporation established in 1983 for the purpose of coordinating all United States official and private participation in the 1988 Australian Bicentennial celebration, deserves and needs financial support to effectively carry out that purpose.

(b) **GRANT TO AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN BICENTENNIAL FOUNDATION.**—From the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "Administration of Foreign Affairs" by section 101(1), the Secretary of State may make a grant in each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987, to the American-Australian Bicentennial Foundation in support of its programs and operations to prepare for United States participation in the Australian Bicentennial celebration.

(c) **AUTHORITY OF USIA NOT AFFECTED.**—Subsection (b) shall not be construed to affect the authority delegated to the Director of the United States Information Agency under section 102(a)(3) of the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2452(a)(3)).

SEC. 107. WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "International Organizations and Conferences" by section 101(2), \$750,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 shall be available only for a voluntary contribution to the World Commission on Environment and Development.

SEC. 108. EARMARKING OF REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" by section 101(4)—

(1) \$12,500,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available only for assistance for refugees resettling in Israel;

(2) \$56,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$56,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available only for assistance for African refugees; and

(3) \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available to combat piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, for assistance to pirate victims, to promote the rescue of refugees in distress at sea in Southeast Asia, and to strengthen protection measures for Indochinese boat refugees.

SEC. 109. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the International Committee of the Red Cross carries out humanitarian missions vital to the United States, including—

(A) the promulgation and implementation of international humanitarian law;

(B) the protection of prisoners of war and of noncombatants in time of conflict;

(C) the protection of political prisoners;

(D) assistance in tracing persons who have disappeared in conflicts or for political reasons;

(E) the provision of medicine, food, and essential assistance to refugees and other victims of man-made disasters; and

(F) assistance in family reunification;

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(2) the scope and number of activities carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross have, as a result of recent global developments, necessarily increased; and

(3) there is an urgent need for increased support from the international community for the regular budget and special appeals of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to contribute to the International Committee of the Red Cross, in any financial year, an amount not less than 20 percent of the regular budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross; and

(2) to support generously the special appeals made by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(c) EARMARKING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" by section 101(4), not less than \$4,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 shall be available only for contribution to the regular budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 105 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978, is repealed.

SEC. 110. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" by section 101(4), not more than \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and not more than \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 may be used for enhanced reception and placement services.

SEC. 111. RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE NOT APPLICABLE TO MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

Section 2 of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) The President may furnish assistance and make contributions under this Act notwithstanding any provision of law which restricts assistance to foreign countries."

SEC. 112. PERSONAL SERVICES ABROAD RELATING TO MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 5(a) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2605) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating existing paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph (6):

"(6) contracting for personal services abroad, and individuals employed by contract to perform such services shall not be considered to be employees of the United States for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management, except that the Secretary of State may determine the applicability to such individuals of section 2(f) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(f)) and of any other law administered by the Secretary concerning the employment of such individuals abroad; and".

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(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Authority provided by the amendment made by subsection (a) shall only apply with respect to funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 113. AUDITS OF U.S. FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“SEC. 8. AUDITS OF U.S. FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.

“(a) PROGRAM AUDITS.—Funds may not be made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under this or any other Act unless by June 1, 1986, the High Commissioner provides for—

“(1) annual program audits by an independent consultant, as selected by the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to determine the use of such funds, including audits of the use of such funds by private and voluntary organizations; and

“(2) such audits to be made available through the Executive Committee to the Department of State and for inspection by the Comptroller General of the United States.

“(b) INSPECTION AND REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall inspect each such audit and submit a report of that inspection to the Congress.

“(c) FIRST PROGRAM AUDIT.—The first program audit pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall begin not later than June 1, 1986.”.

SEC. 114. AUTHORIZED USES OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

Section 2 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669) is amended in the text preceding paragraph (a) by striking out “, when funds are appropriated therefor, may” and inserting in lieu thereof “may use funds appropriated or otherwise available to the Secretary to”.

SEC. 115. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(a) **NUMBER OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.**—The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to strengthen and improve the organization and administration of the Department of State, and for other purposes”, approved May 26, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 2652), is amended by striking out “thirteen” and inserting in lieu thereof “fourteen”.

(b) **POSITIONS AT LEVEL IV OF THE EXECUTIVE PAY SCHEDULE.**—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out “Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State.”; and

(2) by striking out “(13)” following “Assistant Secretaries of State” and inserting in lieu thereof “(14)”.

SEC. 116. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

(a) **REDESIGNATION.**—The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to strengthen and improve the organization and administration of the Department of State, and for other purposes”, approved May 26, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 2652), is amended by striking out “Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs” and inserting in lieu thereof “Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs”.

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(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out “Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs” and inserting in lieu thereof “Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs”.

SEC. 117. DETAIL OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Section 11(a) of the Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2685(a)) is amended by inserting in the second sentence after “does not exceed one year,” the following: “or if the number of officers and employees so detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available at any one time does not exceed fifteen and the period of any such detail, assignment, or availability of an officer or employee does not exceed two years,”.

SEC. 118. CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED ABROAD DEEMED TO BE EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2669(c)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon “for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management (except that the Secretary may determine the applicability to such individuals of subsection (f) and of any other law administered by the Secretary concerning the employment of such individuals abroad)”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Authority provided by the amendment made by subsection (a) shall only apply with respect to funds appropriated after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 119. APPOINTMENTS TO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

(a) **LIMITED APPOINTMENT TO SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE IN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.**—Section 305 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3945) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c)(1) Appointments to the Senior Foreign Service by the Secretary of Commerce shall be excluded in the calculation and application of the limitation in subsection (b).

“(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), no more than one individual (other than an individual with reemployment rights under section 310 as a career appointee in the Senior Executive Service) may serve under a limited appointment in the Senior Foreign Service in the Department of Commerce at any time.

“(3) The Secretary of Commerce may appoint an individual to a limited appointment in the Senior Foreign Service for a specific position abroad if—

“(A) no career member of the Service who has the necessary qualifications is available to serve in the position; and

“(B) the individual appointed has unique qualifications for the specific position.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 2403(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 3901 note) is repealed.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on October 1, 1985.

SEC. 120. PILOT PROJECT FOR FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATES.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the national interest of the United States would be well served by making more productive use in United States missions abroad of the

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resources that spouses of American personnel assigned to missions abroad are qualified to provide.

(b) **PILOT PROJECT.**—(1) The Secretary of State is authorized to design, conduct, and evaluate a pilot project to test appropriate means of increasing employment of qualified spouses of American personnel assigned to United States missions. The intent of the pilot project shall be to construct a feasible program within which spouses' education, training, and relevant work experience can be used effectively within the mission and in the furthering of United States interests in the host country.

(2) The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project described in paragraph (1) in accordance with section 311(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3951(b)).

(c) **COMMENCEMENT OF DESIGN PHASE.**—The Secretary shall undertake the design phase of the pilot project upon the enactment of this Act.

(d) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall report to the Congress by February 1, 1986, on the design of the project and plans for its implementation and evaluation. The report shall include an evaluation of the effects of the pilot program on the full-time career positions in the Foreign Service and on the positions for foreign service nationals.

SEC. 121. FEASIBILITY STUDY OF A LATERAL ENTRY PROGRAM INTO THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR BUSINESSMEN AND FARMERS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of State shall conduct a comprehensive study on the feasibility and desirability of creating a program of lateral entry into the Foreign Service for American businessmen, farmers, and other occupations. This study shall analyze the need for such a program by determining whether or not the personnel of the Foreign Service is composed of many people with a diversity of backgrounds such as business, farming, or other endeavors. The study shall also analyze the costs of putting such a program into effect.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Secretary of State shall report the results of such a study to the Congress no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 122. HEALTH CARE BENEFITS.

Section 904 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4084) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking out “may” and inserting in lieu thereof “shall”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “, and other preventive and remedial care and services as necessary,” after “inoculations or vaccinations”; and

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) If an individual eligible for health care under this section incurs an illness, injury, or medical condition which requires treatment while assigned to a post abroad or located overseas pursuant to Government authorization, the Secretary may pay the cost of such treatment.”.

SEC. 123. FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE FACILITIES.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to promote comprehensive training to meet the foreign relations and national

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security objectives of the United States and to provide facilities designed for that purpose to assure cost efficient training.

(b) **CONSTRUCTION OF TRAINING FACILITIES.**—The Administrator of General Services may construct a consolidated training facility for the Foreign Service Institute on a site made available by the Secretary of State or acquired by the Administrator of General Services. Such site shall be located outside the District of Columbia but within reasonable proximity to the Department of State. The Administrator of General Services may carry out this subsection only to the extent that funds are provided in advance in appropriation Acts to the Department of State and are transferred to the Administrator of General Services for carrying out this section.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—(1) Of amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for "Administration of Foreign Affairs" by section 101(1), a total of not to exceed \$11,000,000 may be transferred by the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services for carrying out feasibility studies, site acquisition, and design, architectural, and engineering planning under subsection (b) of this section.

(2) Of amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1987, for "Administration of Foreign Affairs", a total not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred by the Secretary of State to the Administrator of General Services for carrying out construction under subsection (b) of this section.

(3) Funds may not be obligated for construction of a facility under this section before the end of the period of 30 days of continuous session of Congress beginning on the date on which plans and estimates developed to carry out this section are submitted to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and Environment and Public Works of the Senate. In determining days of continuous session of Congress for purposes of this paragraph—

(A) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of Congress sine die; and

(B) the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain are excluded in the determination.

If both Houses of Congress are not in session on the day any plans and estimates are submitted to such committees, such submittal shall be deemed to have been submitted on the first succeeding day on which both Houses are in session. If all such committees do not receive a submittal on the same day, such period shall not begin until the date on which all such committees have received it.

(d) **JURISDICTION AND CUSTODY.**—The facility constructed under this section and the site of such facility shall be under jurisdiction and in the custody of the Administrator of General Services.

(e) **OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, SECURITY, ALTERATION, AND REPAIR.**—(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate, in accordance with section 205 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 486) and section 15 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 614), to the Secretary of State responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and security of and alterations and repairs to the facility constructed pursuant to this section, provided the facility is used by the Secretary for the purposes authorized by this section.

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(2) Not later than three months after occupancy of such facility, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of General Services shall each submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, on the delegation of responsibility, pursuant to paragraph (1), for the operation, maintenance, and security of and alterations and repairs to the facility constructed pursuant to this section.

(f) EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF CHARGES.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of State shall be exempt from the charges required by section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(j)) for the use of the facility constructed under this section for the Foreign Service Institute.

(2) The Administrator of General Services shall charge the Department of State under such section 210(j) for the costs of any operation, maintenance, repairs, or alterations of such facility carried out by the Administrator of General Services.

SEC. 124. INTERNATIONAL CENTER.

The International Center Act is amended—

(1) in section 2—

(A) by striking out “Administrator of General Services” and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services,”; and

(B) by striking out “conveyed pursuant to” and inserting in lieu thereof “described in”; and

(2) in section 4—

(A) by redesignating clauses (a) through (e) as clauses (1) through (5), respectively, and by redesignating clause (f) as clause (7);

(B) by inserting “(a)” after “SEC. 4.”;

(C) by striking out “and” at the end of clause (5), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), and inserting after such clause (5) the following: “(6) facilities for security and maintenance, and”; and

(D) by adding at the end of such section the following new subsection:

“(b) The Secretary of State shall periodically advise the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on construction of facilities for security or maintenance under this section.”.

SEC. 125. SPECIAL AGENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS, PROTECTION, ARRESTS, AND CARRYING FIREARMS.—Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by redesignating section 37 as section 38 and by inserting the following new section 37 after section 36:

“SEC. 37. SPECIAL AGENTS.

“(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, special agents of the Department of State and the Foreign Service may—

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"(1) conduct investigations concerning illegal passport or visa issuance or use;

"(2) for the purpose of conducting such investigations—

"(A) obtain and execute search and arrest warrants, and

"(B) obtain and serve subpoenas and summonses issued under the authority of the United States;

"(3) protect and perform protective functions directly related to maintaining the security and safety of—

"(A) heads of a foreign state, official representatives of a foreign government, and other distinguished visitors to the United States, while in the United States;

"(B) the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State, and official representatives of the United States Government, in the United States or abroad;

"(C) members of the immediate family of persons described in subparagraph (A) or (B); and

"(D) foreign missions (as defined in section 202(a)(4) of this Act) and international organizations (as defined in section 209(b) of this Act), within the United States;

"(4) if designated by the Secretary and qualified, under regulations approved by the Attorney General, for the use of firearms, carry firearms for the purpose of performing the duties authorized by this section; and

"(5) arrest without warrant any person for a violation of section 111, 112, 351, 911, 970, 1001, 1028, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, or 1546 of title 18, United States Code—

"(A) in the case of a felony violation, if the special agent has reasonable grounds to believe that such person—

"(i) has committed or is committing such violation; and

"(ii) is in or is fleeing from the immediate area of such violation; and

"(B) in the case of a felony or misdemeanor violation, if the violation is committed in the presence of the special agent.

"(b) AGREEMENT WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FIREARMS REGULATIONS.—

"(1) **AGREEMENT WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—The authority conferred by paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) shall be exercised subject to an agreement with the Attorney General and shall not be construed to affect the investigative authority of any other Federal law enforcement agency.

"(2) **FIREARMS REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of State shall prescribe regulations, which shall be approved by the Attorney General, with respect to the carrying and use of firearms by special agents under this section.

"(c) **SECRET SERVICE NOT AFFECTED.**—Nothing in subsection (a)(3) shall be construed to preclude or limit in any way the authority of the United States Secret Service to provide protective services pursuant to section 202 of title 3, United States Code, or section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, at a level commensurate with protective requirements as determined by the United States Secret Service. The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall enter into an interagency agreement with respect to their law enforcement functions.

"(d) **TRANSMISSION OF REGULATIONS TO CONGRESS.**—The Secretary of State shall transmit the regulations prescribed under this section

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to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not less than 20 days before the date on which such regulations take effect.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 32 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2704) is amended by striking out “security officers” and inserting in lieu thereof “special agents”.

(c) REPEAL OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Section 4 of the Act entitled “An Act to provide authority to protect heads of foreign states and other officials” approved August 27, 1964 (22 U.S.C. 2667), and the Act entitled “An Act to authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms” approved June 28, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 2666), are repealed.

SEC. 126. EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

(a) PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION.—Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“SEC. 214. EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

“(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may provide extraordinary protective services for foreign missions directly, by contract, or through State or local authority to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary in carrying out this title, except that the Secretary may not provide under this section any protective services for which authority exists to provide such services under sections 202(7) and 208 of title 3, United States Code.

“(b) REQUIREMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may provide funds to a State or local authority for protective services under this section only if the Secretary has determined that a threat of violence, or other circumstances, exists which requires extraordinary security measures which exceed those which local law enforcement agencies can reasonably be expected to take.

“(c) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS BEFORE OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—Funds may be obligated under this section only after regulations to implement this section have been issued by the Secretary after consultation with appropriate committees of the Congress.

“(d) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the funds made available for obligation under this section in any fiscal year—

“(1) not more than 20 percent may be obligated for protective services within any single State during that year; and

“(2) not less than 15 percent shall be retained as a reserve for protective services provided directly by the Secretary or for expenditures in local jurisdictions not otherwise covered by an agreement for protective services under this section.

The limitations on funds available for obligation in this subsection shall not apply to unobligated funds during the final quarter of any fiscal year.

“(e) PERIOD OF AGREEMENT WITH STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITY.—Any agreement with a State or local authority for the provision of protective services under this section shall be for a period of not to exceed 90 days in any calendar year, but such agreements may be renewed after review by the Secretary.

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"(f) REQUIREMENT FOR APPROPRIATIONS.—Contracts may be entered into in carrying out this section only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

"(g) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Amounts used to carry out this section shall not be subject to section 208(h)."

(b) SECRET SERVICE NOT AFFECTED.—Section 204(e) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4304(e)) is amended by striking out "section" and inserting in lieu thereof "title".

(c) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CERTAIN PROTECTIVE SERVICES BY CONTRACT.—Section 208(a) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The Secretary of Treasury may carry out the functions pursuant to section 202(7) by contract."

(d) REPEAL OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Section 605 of the Foreign Missions Amendments Act of 1983 (97 Stat. 1042) is repealed.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1985.

SEC. 127. PROTECTING UNITED STATES INTERESTS UNDER THE FOREIGN MISSIONS ACT.

(a) DETERMINATIONS RELATING TO TREATMENT TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Section 201(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4301(c)) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof ", as well as matters relating to the protection of the interests of the United States".

(b) EXPANDING THE DEFINITION OF FOREIGN MISSION.—Section 202(a)(4) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4302(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "official mission to" and inserting in lieu thereof "mission to or agency in"; and

(2) by inserting before the comma at the end of subparagraph (B) "or which engages in some aspect of the conduct of the international affairs of such territory or political entity".

(c) CLARIFYING THAT THE SECRETARY CAN REQUIRE A FOREIGN MISSION TO FOREGO A BENEFIT.—Section 204(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4304(b)) is amended by inserting "to forego the acceptance, use, or relation of any benefit or" after "(B)".

(d) CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.—Section 205(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4305(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "or" at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: "(3) where otherwise necessary to protect the interests of the United States."

(e) MANDATORY NOTIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO REAL PROPERTY DEALINGS OF FOREIGN MISSION.—Section 205(a)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4305(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking out "may" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall";

(2) in the first sentence, by inserting ", including any mission to an international organization (as defined in section 209(b)(2))," after "foreign mission"; and

(3) in the second sentence, by striking out "If such a notification is required, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

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SEC. 128. PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by section 125 of this Act) is further amended by redesignating section 38 as section 39 and inserting after section 37 the following new section 38:

"SEC. 38. EXPENSES RELATING TO PARTICIPATION IN ARBITRATIONS OF CERTAIN DISPUTES.

"(a) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of State may use funds available to the Secretary for the expenses of United States participation in arbitrations and other proceedings for the peaceful resolution of disputes under treaties or other international agreements.

"(b) CONTRACTS ABROAD.—The Secretary of State may use funds available to the Secretary for the expenses of United States participation in arbitrations arising under contracts authorized by law for the performance of services or acquisition of property, real or personal, abroad."

SEC. 129. FURNISHING OF EXCESS GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTY BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2357) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(B) by striking out "(c) No" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c)(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), no"; and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) For purposes of transferring property described in this subsection in furtherance of the provisions of chapter 8 of part I of this Act, the phrase 'the agency administering such part I' shall be considered to refer to the Department of State.'; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, is authorized to transfer to any friendly country, international organization, the American Red Cross, or other voluntary nonprofit relief agency described in subsection (a), Government-owned excess property made available under this section or section 608 in order to support activities carried out under part I of this Act which are designed to enhance environmental protection in foreign countries if the Secretary of State makes a written determination—

"(1) that there is a need for such property in the quantity requested and that such property is suitable for the purpose requested;

"(2) as to the status and responsibility of the designated end-user and his ability effectively to use and maintain such property; and

"(3) that the residual value, serviceability, and appearance of such property would not reflect unfavorably on the image of the United States and would justify the costs of packing, crating, handling, transportation, and other accessorial costs, and that the residual value at least equals the total of these costs."

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SEC. 130. OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) **CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not accept a gift of any house or other place of residence for the purpose of providing an official residence for the Secretary of State unless the Congress has had an opportunity to review the proposed gift.

(b) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—The Secretary of State shall conduct a study of any offer of a gift for the purpose of providing a place of official residence for the Secretary of State. Such study shall include an examination of the costs to the United States associated with accepting such gift, including the costs of acquisition, maintenance, security, and daily operation of a residence. The Secretary shall report the results of any study conducted under this section to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

SEC. 131. STRENGTHENING THE PERSONNEL SYSTEM OF THE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS.

No later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the Congress on the status of proposals implemented or under consideration to improve the staffing and personnel management in the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. This report shall explicitly discuss whether a narcotics specialist personnel category in the Foreign Service is an appropriate mechanism to serve these purposes and, if not, what alternatives are contemplated.

SEC. 132. SHARING OF INFORMATION CONCERNING DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

(a) **REPORTING SYSTEMS.**—In order to ensure that foreign narcotics traffickers are denied visas to enter the United States, as required by section 212(a)(23) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act (22 U.S.C. 1182(a)(23))—

(1) the Department of State shall cooperate with United States law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Customs Service, in establishing a comprehensive information system on all drug arrests of foreign nationals in the United States, so that that information may be communicated to the appropriate United States embassies; and

(2) the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board shall agree on uniform guidelines which would permit the sharing of information on foreign drug traffickers.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the steps taken to implement this section.

SEC. 133. EXTRADITION TREATIES.

The Secretary of State, with the assistance of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, shall increase United States efforts to negotiate updated extradition treaties relating to narcotics offenses with each major drug-producing country, particularly those in Latin America.

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SEC. 134. RECOMMENDATION OF A TRAVEL ADVISORY ON THE STATE OF JALISCO, MEXICO.

(a) VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS.—The Congress—

(1) deplores the brutal murder of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar, and the abduction and disappearance of numerous other Americans, including John Clay Walker, Alberto Radelat, Dennis Carlson, Rose Carlson, Benjamin Mascarenas, and Patricia Mascarenas; and

(2) finds that the violence perpetrated by drug traffickers in Mexico constitute a danger to the safety of United States citizens living and traveling in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

(b) TRAVEL ADVISORY.—The Congress, therefore, recommends that the Secretary of State issue a travel advisory warning United States citizens of the current dangers of traveling in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. Such travel advisory should remain in effect until those responsible for the abduction or murder of any of the United States citizens referred to in subsection (a)(1) have been brought to trial and a verdict has been obtained.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and each 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall transmit a written report to the Congress on the progress made in the Camarena case, the investigations of the disappearance of United States citizens, and the general safety of United States tourists in Mexico.

SEC. 135. COMMENDATION OF AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO.

The Congress commends our fine Ambassador to Mexico, John Gavin, for insuring a full and complete investigation and prosecution of the murderers of Enrique Camarena and for his continuing advocacy of a strong drug enforcement program.

SEC. 136. SOVIET EMPLOYEES AT UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

(a) LIMITATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, citizens of the Soviet Union shall not be employed as foreign national employees at United States diplomatic or consular missions in the Soviet Union after September 30, 1986.

(b) REPORT.—Should the President determine that the implementation of subsection (a) poses undue practical or administrative difficulties, he is requested to submit a report to the Congress describing the number and type of Soviet foreign national employees he wishes to retain at or in proximity to United States diplomatic and consular posts in the Soviet Union, the anticipated duration of their continued employment, the reasons for their continued employment, and the risks associated with the retention of these employees.

SEC. 137. RESPONSIBILITY OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS ABROAD TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES BUSINESSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the United States is faced with increasingly larger trade deficits every year;

(2) section 104 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 provides that the members of the Foreign Service shall represent the interests of the United States in relation to foreign countries;

(3) section 207(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 provides that each chief of mission to a foreign country shall have as a

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principal duty the promotion of United States goods for export to that country; and

(4) the promotion of United States business interests abroad is a fundamental aspect of United States relations with foreign countries.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the sense of the Congress that it is imperative, and in the national interest of the United States, that each United States mission to a foreign country provide such support as may be necessary to United States citizens seeking to do business in that country.

SEC. 138. RESPONSIBILITY OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ABROAD.

(a) **RESPONSIBILITY.**—The United States chief of mission to a foreign country in which there is not respect for freedom of the press shall actively promote respect for freedom of the press in that country.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term “respect for freedom of the press” means that a government—

(1) allows foreign news correspondents into the country and does not subject them to harassment or restrictions;

(2) allows nongovernment-owned press to operate in the country; and

(3) does not subject the press in the country to systematic censorship.

SEC. 139. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AT U.S. CONSULAR OFFICES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should ensure that all United States consular offices are equipped with 24-hour emergency telephone service through which United States citizens can contact a member of the staff of any such office. The Secretary should publicize the telephone number of each such service for the information of United States citizens. Not more than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on steps taken in accordance with this section.

SEC. 140. RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) international organizations of which the United States is a member are increasingly involved in the consideration of proposals that may have a significant impact on the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States; and

(2) these proposals are not always adequately publicized or considered pursuant to open and fair procedures available to interested persons.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States representatives to United Nations-related agencies and to other international organizations should oppose the adoption of international marketing and distribution regulations or restrictions which unnecessarily impede the export of United States goods and services; and

(2) the Secretary of State, to the extent practicable, should publish procedures to provide interested persons with timely notice and an opportunity to comment on such regulations and

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restrictions under consideration in international organizations as the Secretary determines may significantly affect—

- (A) the interstate or foreign commerce of the United States;
- (B) the policies or programs of the United States Government; or
- (C) any State significantly affected by interstate or foreign commerce.

SEC. 141. UNITED STATES RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 209 (22 U.S.C. 4309) the following new section:

“SEC. 209A. UNITED STATES RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

“(1) pursuant to the Agreement Between the United States and the United Nations Regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (authorized by Public Law 80-357 (22 U.S.C. 287 note)), the United States has accepted—

“(A) the obligation to permit and to facilitate the right of individuals, who are employed by or are authorized by the United Nations to conduct official business in connection with that organization or its agencies, to enter into and exit from the United States for purposes of conducting official activities within the United Nations Headquarters District, subject to regulation as to points of entry and departure; and

“(B) the implied obligation to permit and to facilitate the acquisition of facilities in order to conduct such activities within or in proximity to the United Nations Headquarters District, subject to reasonable regulation including regulation of the location and size of such facilities; and

“(2) taking into account paragraph (1) and consistent with the obligation of the United States to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations, the United States has no additional obligation to permit the conduct of any other activities, including nonofficial activities, by such individuals outside of the United Nations Headquarters District.

“(b) ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS EMPLOYEES.—(1) The conduct of any activities, or the acquisition of any benefits (as defined in section 201(a)(1) of this title), outside the United Nations Headquarters District by any individual employed by, or authorized by the United Nations to conduct official business in connection with, that organization or its agencies, or by any person or agency acting on behalf thereof, may be permitted or denied or subject to reasonable regulation, as determined to be in the best interests of the United States and pursuant to this title.

“(2) The Secretary shall apply to those employees of the United Nations Secretariat who are nationals of a foreign country or members of a foreign mission all terms, limitations, restrictions, and conditions which are applicable pursuant to this title to the members of that country's mission or of any other mission to the United Nations unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Con-

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gress that national security and foreign policy circumstances require that this paragraph be waived in specific circumstances.

“(c) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall report to the Congress—

“(1) not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, on the plans of the Secretary for implementing this section; and

“(2) not later than 6 months thereafter, on the actions taken pursuant to those plans.

“(d) UNITED STATES NATIONALS.—This section shall not apply with respect to any United States national.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘United Nations Headquarters District’ means the area within the United States which is agreed to by the United Nations and the United States to constitute such a district, together with such other areas as the Secretary of State may approve from time to time in order to permit effective functioning of the United Nations or missions to the United Nations.”.

SEC. 142. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS IF ISRAEL EXPELLED.

Section 115(b) of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287 note) is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The United States shall reduce its annual assessed contribution to the United Nations or such specialized agency by 8.34 percent for each month in which United States participation is suspended pursuant to this section.”.

SEC. 143. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS REFORM IN BUDGET PROCEDURES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the United Nations and its specialized agencies which are financed through assessed contributions of member states have not paid sufficient attention in the development of their budgets to the views of the member governments who are major financial contributors to those budgets.

(b) VOTING RIGHTS.—In order to foster greater financial responsibility in preparation of the budgets of the United Nations and its specialized agencies which are financed through assessed contributions, the Secretary of State shall seek the adoption by the United Nations and its specialized agencies of procedures which grant voting rights to each member state on matters of budgetary consequence. Such voting rights shall be proportionate to the contribution of each such member state to the budget of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

(c) LIMITATION ON ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.—No payment may be made for an assessed contribution to the United Nations or its specialized agencies in excess of 20 percent of the total annual budget of the United Nations or its specialized agencies (respectively) for the United States fiscal year 1987 and following years unless the United Nations and its specialized agencies have adopted the voting rights referred to in subsection (b).

SEC. 144. LIMITATION ON ASSESSED PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) by striking out “and” at the end of paragraph (2);

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(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end of the subsection the following:

“(4) 25 percent of the amount budgeted for that year for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

“(5) 25 percent of the amount budgeted for any other United Nations agency or conference whose sole or partial purpose is to implement the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 33/79; and

“(6) 25 percent of the amount budgeted for the General Assembly-approved \$73,500,000 conference center to be constructed for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.”.

SEC. 145. INTERNATIONAL JUTE ORGANIZATION.

The President is authorized to maintain membership of the United States in the International Jute Organization.

SEC. 146. INTELSAT.

(a) **POLICY.**—The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States—

(1) as a party to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (hereafter in this section referred to as “Intelsat”), to foster and support the global commercial communications satellite system owned and operated by Intelsat;

(2) to make available to consumers a variety of communications satellite services utilizing the space segment facilities of Intelsat and any additional such facilities which are found to be in the national interest and which—

(A) are technically compatible with the use of the radio frequency spectrum and orbital space by the existing or planned Intelsat space segment, and

(B) avoid significant economic harm to the global system of Intelsat; and

(3) to authorize use and operation of any additional space segment facilities only if the obligations of the United States under article XIV(d) of the Intelsat Agreement have been met.

(b) **PRECONDITIONS FOR INTELSAT CONSULTATION.**—Before consulting with Intelsat for purposes of coordination of any separate international telecommunications satellite system under article XIV(d) of the Intelsat Agreement, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, ensure that any proposed separate international satellite telecommunications system comply with the Executive Branch conditions established pursuant to the Presidential Determination No. 85-2; and

(2) ensure that one or more foreign authorities have authorized the use of such system consistent with such conditions.

(c) **AMENDMENT OF INTELSAT AGREEMENT.**—(1) The Secretary of State shall consult with the United States signatory to Intelsat and the Secretary of Commerce regarding the appropriate scope and character of a modification to article V(d) of the Intelsat Agreement which would permit Intelsat to establish cost-based rates for individual traffic routes, as exceptional circumstances warrant, paying particular attention to the need for avoiding significant economic harm to the global system of Intelsat as well as United States national and foreign policy interests.

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(2)(A) To ensure that rates established by Intelsat for such routes are cost-based, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, shall instruct the United States signatory to Intelsat to ensure that sufficient documentation, including documentation regarding revenues and costs, is provided by Intelsat so as to verify that such rates are in fact cost-based.

(B) To the maximum extent possible, such documentation will be made available to interested parties on a timely basis.

(3) Pursuant to the consultation under paragraph (1) and taking the steps prescribed in paragraph (2) to provide documentation, the United States shall support an appropriate modification to article V(d) of the Intelsat Agreement to accomplish the purpose described in paragraph (1).

(d) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION.—In the event that, after United States consultation with Intelsat for the purposes of coordination under article XIV(d) of the Intelsat Agreement for the establishment of a separate international telecommunications satellite system, the Assembly of Parties of Intelsat fails to recommend such a separate system, and the President determines to pursue the establishment of a separate system notwithstanding the Assembly's failure to approve such system, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the Congress a detailed report which shall set forth—

(1) the foreign policy reasons for the President's determination, and

(2) a plan for minimizing any negative effects of the President's action on Intelsat and on United States foreign policy interests.

(e) NOTIFICATION TO FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.—In the event the Secretary of State submits a report under subsection (d), the Secretary, 60 calendar days after the receipt by the Congress of such report, shall notify the Federal Communications Commission as to whether the United States obligations under article XIV(d) of the Intelsat Agreement have been met.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—In implementing the provisions of this section, the Secretary of State shall act in accordance with Executive order 12046.

(g) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "separate international telecommunications satellite system" or "separate system" means a system of one or more telecommunications satellites separate from the Intelsat space segment which is established to provide international telecommunications services between points within the United States and points outside the United States, except that such term shall not include any satellite or system of satellites established—

(1) primarily for domestic telecommunications purposes and which incidentally provides services on an ancillary basis to points outside the jurisdiction of the United States but within the western hemisphere, or

(2) solely for unique governmental purposes.

SEC. 147. SOVIET AND COMMUNIST DISINFORMATION AND PRESS MANIPULATION.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare, in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies, and shall

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transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, an unclassified report on Soviet and Communist disinformation and press manipulation with respect to the United States. Such report shall include a recommendation by the President on the advisability of establishing, within the Department of State, a permanent office of Soviet disinformation and press manipulation. In conducting the study required by this section the Secretary may make use of suitably qualified scholars and journalists.

SEC. 148. MURDER OF MAJOR ARTHUR D. NICHOLSON, JUNIOR.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should declare persona non grata one or more senior defense attaches of the Soviet Union's mission to the United States unless the President certifies to the Congress, within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

- (1) that the Soviet Union has made a formal apology for the murder of Major Arthur D. Nicholson, Junior; and
- (2) that the Soviet Union has provided satisfactory assurances that it will adhere to agreements concerning the status and safety of military and civilian missions of western nations in the German Democratic Republic.

SEC. 149. INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN SPACE, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Secretary of State shall conduct an in-depth study of the feasibility and the economic and political benefits of the establishment of a major initiative in Inter-American Cooperation in Space, Science, and Technology. Not more than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of such study and shall include recommendations for implementing such an initiative.

SEC. 150. DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT.—(1) Section 2(l) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(A) by striking out “and” immediately before “the Veterans’ Administration”; and

(B) by inserting immediately before the semicolon “, and the Department of State”.

(2) Section 11 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “State,” after “Labor,”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “State,” after “Labor,”.

(b) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—Notwithstanding section 209 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929), any individual appointed to or serving in the capacity of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service shall be designated as the “Program Inspector General” and may only perform such functions (utilizing appropriate authority under such section) as may be necessary for the purposes of carrying out subsection (g) of such section.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Congress on the steps the Secretary has undertaken to implement the provisions of the amendment made by subsection (a).

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SEC. 151. EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the Congress on whether, and the extent to which, international civil servants employed by the United Nations, including those seconded to the United Nations, are required to return all or part of their salaries to their respective governments. The Secretary shall also include in this report a description of the steps taken by the Department of State and by the United States Representative to the United Nations to correct this practice.

(b) **REPORT ON STEPS TO CORRECT PRACTICE.**—The Secretary of State shall determine and report to the Congress on whether substantial progress has been made by June 1, 1986, in correcting the practice of international civil servants employed by the United Nations being required to return all or part of their salaries to their respective governments.

(c) **REDUCTION IN CONTRIBUTION IF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS NOT MADE.**—If the Secretary of State determines pursuant to subsection (b) that substantial progress has not been made in correcting this practice, the United States shall thereafter reduce the amount of its annual assessed contribution to the United Nations by the amount of that contribution which is the United States proportionate share of the salaries of those international civil servants employed by the United Nations who are returning any portion of their salaries to their respective governments.

(d) **NATIONAL TAXATION.**—This section does not apply with respect to payments made for purposes of national taxation in accordance with formal treaty reservations concerning such taxation by a member state of the United Nations.

SEC. 152. REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

(a) **DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The head of each agency utilizing the Foreign Service personnel system shall develop, consistent with section 7201 of title 5 of the United States Code, a plan designed to increase significantly the number of members of minority groups and women in the Foreign Service in that agency.

(b) **EMPHASIS ON MID-LEVELS.**—Each plan developed pursuant to this section shall, consistent with section 7201 of title 5 of the United States Code, place particular emphasis on achieving significant increases in the numbers of minority group members and women who are in the mid-levels of the Foreign Service.

(c) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—The head of each agency utilizing the Foreign Service personnel system shall report annually to the Congress on the plan developed pursuant to this section as part of the report required to be submitted pursuant to section 105(d)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Subsequent reports pursuant to that section shall include reports on the implementation of these plans, giving particular attention to the progress being made in increasing, through advancement and promotion, the numbers of members of minority groups and women in the mid-levels of the Foreign Service.

SEC. 153. BOARD OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

Section 210 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3930) is amended by striking out "a career member of the Senior Foreign Service designated by the Secretary of State" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "an individual appointed by the President".

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SEC. 154. DAMAGES RESULTING FROM DELAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

(a) **RESTRICTION; REIMBURSEMENT FOR DAMAGES INCURRED.**—The Secretary of State shall not permit the Soviet Union to occupy the new chancery building at its new embassy complex in Washington, D.C., or any other new facility in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, if the Soviet Union fails to provide prompt and full reimbursement to the United States for damages incurred as a result of the construction of the new United States Embassy in Moscow. The amount of such reimbursement shall be determined by agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union or, in the event of disagreement, by international arbitration pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) **INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall initiate actions to begin the international arbitration process, which is provided for in the embassy construction agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, in order to resolve all United States claims against the Soviet Union for damages arising from delays in the construction of the new United States Embassy complex in Moscow.

(c) **REPORT.**—In the event the amount of reimbursement provided to the United States under subsection (a) by the Soviet Union is less than the amount of funds expended for the damages described in subsection (a) that are determined by the Secretary of State to be the responsibility of the Soviet Union, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. Such report shall contain a detailed explanation of the reasons the Secretary accepted the settlement arrangements of the United States claims and the financial costs to the United States of doing so.

(d) **SUSPENSION OF RESTRICTIONS.**—The Secretary of State may suspend the restrictions in subsection (a) in the interests of United States national security if the Secretary certifies to the Congress that a substantial number of the claims described in subsection (a) are settled and that resolution of any remaining claims is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. If the Secretary exercises the authority under this subsection, the Secretary shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress every six months concerning progress on resolution of any outstanding claims.

SEC. 155. SOVIET AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST BEHAVIOR.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of State shall prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, an unclassified report on the advisability of establishing a permanent office in the Department of State to study Soviet and international Communist behavior that violates the concepts of national sovereignty and peace between nations. In conducting the study required by this section, the Secretary may make use of suitably qualified journalists and scholars.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency \$887,900,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$887,900,000 for the fiscal year 1987 to carry out international

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information, educational, cultural, and exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and other purposes authorized by law. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 202. MODERNIZATION OF VOICE OF AMERICA.

Of the authorizations of appropriations contained in section 201, authorizations of \$136,594,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$136,594,000 for the fiscal year 1987, which shall be available for essential modernization of the facilities and operations of the Voice of America, shall remain available until the appropriations are made and when those amounts are appropriated they are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 203. RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201, not less than \$11,500,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and not less than \$11,700,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available for the implementation of the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act.

SEC. 204. FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201—

(1) not less than \$128,899,500 for the fiscal year 1986 and not less than \$141,996,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available only for grants for the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs and the International Visitor Program;

(2) not less than \$4,891,500 for the fiscal year 1986 and not less than \$5,479,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be available only for grants for the Humphrey Fellowship Program; and

(3) \$45,400,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$45,100,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be allocated to fund grants and exchanges to Latin America and the Caribbean, and the amounts utilized for programs in Central America shall be obligated in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

SEC. 205. FUNDS FOR WORLDWIDE BOOK PROGRAM INITIATIVE.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201, not less than \$7,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 shall be available only for the worldwide book program initiative.

SEC. 206. FUNDS FOR EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1987 PAN AMERICAN GAMES.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 by section 201, not less than \$1,500,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only to the Indiana Sports Corporation for exchanges of persons and other exchange-related activities associated with the 1987 Pan American Games to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana.

SEC. 207. FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL GAMES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1986 by section 201, \$3,000,000 shall be available only to reimburse expenses for exchange of athletes, coaches, and officials participat-

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ing in international games for the handicapped which are conducted in the United States.

SEC. 208. BAN ON DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES BY THE USIA.

Except as provided in section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461) and this section, no funds authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency shall be used to influence public opinion in the United States, and no program material prepared by the United States Information Agency shall be distributed within the United States. This section shall not apply to programs carried out pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

SEC. 209. PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING FOR USIA'S PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAM.

(a) **LIMITATION ON GRANTS.**—No grant shall be made to any organization through the Private Sector Program of the United States Information Agency unless—

(1) costs equal to at least 15 percent of grants from the United States Information Agency in fiscal year 1986, and

(2) costs equal to at least 25 percent of grants from the United States Information Agency in fiscal year 1987, for that organization's exchange and exchange-related programs are provided for from non-United States Government sources.

(b) **EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to grantee organizations which have been in existence for less than one year.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON FUNDING 1985 INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR ACTIVITIES.**—No funds from fiscal year 1986 appropriations for the United States Information Agency or for any other United States Government agency shall be available for grants related to 1985 International Youth Year activities.

SEC. 210. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

(a) **REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE ENDOWMENT AND ITS GRANTEES.**—The National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"SEC. 505. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE ENDOWMENT AND ITS GRANTEES.

"(a) PARTISAN POLITICS.—(1) Funds may not be expended, either by the Endowment or by any of its grantees, to finance the campaigns of candidates for public office.

"(2) No funds granted by the Endowment may be used to finance activities of the Republican National Committee or the Democratic National Committee.

"(3) No grants may be made to any institute, foundation, or organization engaged in partisan activities on behalf of the Republican or Democratic National Committee, on behalf of any candidate for public office, or on behalf of any political party in the United States.

"(b) CONSULTATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Endowment shall consult with the Department of State on any overseas program funded by the Endowment prior to the commencement of the activities of that program.

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"SEC. 506. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

"(a) COMPLIANCE WITH FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Endowment is not an agency or establishment of the United States Government, the Endowment shall fully comply with all of the provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

"(b) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—For purposes of complying pursuant to subsection (a) with section 552(a)(1) of such title, the Endowment shall make available to the Director of the United States Information Agency such records and other information as the Director determines may be necessary for such purposes. The Director shall cause such records and other information to be published in the Federal Register.

"(c) REVIEW BY USIA.—(1) In the event that the Endowment determines not to comply with a request for records under section 552, the Endowment shall submit a report to the Director of the United States Information Agency explaining the reasons for not complying with such request.

"(2) If the Director approves the determination not to comply with such request, the United States Information Agency shall assume full responsibility, including financial responsibility, for defending the Endowment in any litigation relating to such request.

"(3) If the Director disapproves the determination not to comply with such request, the Endowment shall comply with such request."

(b) AUDITS BY USIA.—Section 504 of such Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively, and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

"(g) The financial transactions of the Endowment for each fiscal year may also be audited by the United States Information Agency under the conditions set forth in subsection (f)(1)."

(c) GRANTS TO THE ENDOWMENT.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 201 for the United States Information Agency, not less than \$18,400,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and not less than \$18,400,000 for the fiscal year 1987 shall be made available to the National Endowment for Democracy.

(d) REPORTING DATE.—Section 504(i) of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4413(h)), as redesignated by subsection (b)(1), is amended by striking out "December 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "February 1".

SEC. 211. PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND AN END TO THE APARTHEID POLICIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to encourage funding for programs that would promote democracy and seek to end the apartheid policies in South Africa, and that would be in addition to the programs for South Africa funded under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.).

(b) USIA GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the United States Information Agency should make a grant of up to \$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 to the National Endowment for Democracy (in addition to grants otherwise made by the Director to the Endowment) for use by the Endowment in providing financing for programs that are designed to promote democracy and that seek to end the apartheid policies in South Africa.

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(c) **PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO END THE APARTHEID POLICIES.**—The programs funded pursuant to this section shall be programs of support for actions of non-white led community organizations in South Africa to terminate apartheid policies such as—

- (1) removal of black populations from certain geographic areas on account of race or ethnic origin;
- (2) denationalization of blacks, including any distinctions between the South African citizenships of blacks and whites;
- (3) residence restrictions based on race or ethnic origin;
- (4) restrictions on the rights of blacks to seek employment in South Africa and live wherever they find employment in South Africa; and
- (5) restrictions which make it impossible for black employees and their families to be housed in family accommodations near their place of employment.

(d) **ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.**—Any program funded in accordance with this section, which is to be carried out within South Africa, should be a program which in both its character and organizational sponsorship in South Africa clearly reflects the aspirations of the indigenous majority of South Africans for the establishment of democratic institutions and for an end to the apartheid system of separate development, and should not be a program which is financed or controlled by the Government of South Africa.

SEC. 212. DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF THE USIA FILM ENTITLED "HAL DAVID: EXPRESSING A FEELING".

Notwithstanding section 208 of this Act and the second sentence of section 501 of the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461)—

- (1) the Director of the United States Information Agency shall make available to the Archivist of the United States a master copy of the film entitled "Hal David: Expressing a Feeling"; and
 - (2) upon evidence that necessary United States rights and licenses have been secured and paid for by the person seeking domestic release of the film, the Archivist shall reimburse the Director for any expenses of the Agency in making that master copy available, shall deposit that film in the National Archives of the United States, and shall make copies of that film available for purchase and public viewing within the United States.
- Any reimbursement to the Director pursuant to this section shall be credited to the applicable appropriation of the United States Information Agency.

SEC. 213. DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OF THREE USIA FILMS RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN.

Notwithstanding section 208 of this Act and the second sentence of section 501 of the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461)—

- (1) the Director of the United States Information Agency shall make available to the Archivist of the United States a master copy of the films entitled "Afghanistan 1982: the Struggle for Freedom Continues", "We are Afghanistan", and "Afghanistan: The Hidden War"; and
- (2) upon evidence that necessary United States rights and licenses have been secured and paid for by the person seeking domestic release of such a film, the Archivist shall reimburse

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the Director for any expenses of the Agency in making the master copy of such film available, shall deposit such film in the National Archives of the United States, and shall make copies of such film available for purchase and public viewing within the United States.

Any reimbursement to the Director pursuant to this section shall be credited to the applicable appropriation of the United States Information Agency.

SEC. 214. NOTIFICATION OF PROGRAM GRANTS.

(a) **APPLICATION TO FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987.**—Section 705(b) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1477c(b)) is amended by striking out “1984 and 1985” and inserting in lieu thereof “1986 and 1987”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1985.

TITLE III—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987.**—Subparagraph (A) of section 8(a)(1) of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2877(a)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) \$125,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$125,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987; and”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1985.

SEC. 302. IMPROVEMENT OF FACILITIES.

Section 8 of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2877) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) Of the authorization of appropriations contained in subsection (a)(1)(A), authorizations of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and \$18,323,000 for the fiscal year 1987, which shall be available for radio modernization, shall remain available until the appropriations are made and when those amounts are appropriated they are authorized to remain available until expended.”

SEC. 303. RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN.

(a) **BIB PURPOSES.**—Paragraph (5) of section 2 of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2871(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking out “and” following “Republics” and inserting in lieu thereof a comma, and

(2) by inserting “, and Afghanistan (as long as it is under Soviet occupation)” after “Eastern Europe”.

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—The Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2871 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“SEC. 14. RADIO BROADCASTING TO AFGHANISTAN IN THE DARI AND PASHTO LANGUAGES.

Funds granted to RFE/RL, Incorporated, under this Act may be used for radio broadcasting to the Afghan people in the Dari and Pashto languages, such broadcasts to be designated ‘Radio Free Afghanistan’.”

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SEC. 304. MANAGEMENT OF RFE/RL, INCORPORATED.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) RFE/RL, Incorporated, is essential to the continued and effective furtherance of the open flow of information and ideas throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

(2) effective communication of information and ideas can only be accomplished if the long-term credibility of RFE/RL, Incorporated, operating in accordance with the highest standards of professionalism, is maintained;

(3) the performance of RFE/RL, Incorporated, is dependent on proper management, an objective approach to news, quality programming, and effective oversight;

(4) the Board for International Broadcasting, in addition to making grants, is responsible for overseeing broadcast quality and effectiveness and for overseeing effective utilization of Federal funds;

(5) RFE/RL, Incorporated, is responsible for its own management and for daily broadcasts into Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union;

(6) the Board for International Broadcasting and RFE/RL, Incorporated, must remain very distinct and different institutions if they adhere to the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee on Conference relating to the Board of International Broadcasting Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983;

(7) the President of RFE/RL, Incorporated, who is responsible for the proper management and supervision of the daily operations of the radios, should devote the necessary resources and personnel to strengthen both the oversight and the quality of programming;

(8) the Board for International Broadcasting, in an effort to preserve or enhance its ability to properly oversee the operations of RFE/RL, Incorporated, must avoid even the appearance of involvement in daily operational decisions and management of RFE/RL, Incorporated; and

(9) the absence of satisfactory pre-broadcast review and the lack of sufficient records of actions taken to explain or remedy program problems identified through post-broadcast review, may endanger the long-term credibility of RFE/RL, Incorporated.

(b) ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY RFE/RL.—It is the sense of the Congress that RFE/RL, Incorporated, should—

(1) strengthen existing broadcast control procedures and post-broadcast program analysis; and

(2) improve its personnel management system to include such things as better documentation of internal decisionmaking and communication, personnel review, and job description.

(c) ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY BIB.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Board for International Broadcasting should—

(1) periodically review and update the Program Policy Guidelines of RFE/RL, Incorporated, with the goal of maintaining their clarity and responsiveness; and

(2) ensure that the distinctions between the Board for International Broadcasting and RFE/RL, Incorporated, remain clear and that these two entities continue to operate within the framework established by law.

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SEC. 305. ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) **ROLE.**—Section 6 of the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2875) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “SEC. 6.”;

(2) by adding the following at the end of subsection (a), as so designated by paragraph (1): “The Secretary shall report regularly to the Board on the impact of broadcasts by RFE/RL, Incorporated, in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.”; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(b) No grant may be made under this Act unless RFE/RL, Incorporated, agrees to the presence of an observer representing the Secretary of State at the meetings of its Board of Directors.”.

(b) **LIAISON WITH RFE/RL, INCORPORATED; REPRESENTATION AT BOARD MEETINGS.**—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) establish an office within the United States Consulate in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, which shall be responsible for the daily liaison operations of the Department of State with RFE/RL, Incorporated; and

(2) be represented by an observer at each meeting of the Board for International Broadcasting and of the Board of Directors of RFE/RL, Incorporated.

SEC. 306. TASK FORCE WITH RESPECT TO BROADCASTS TO SOVIET JEWRY.

(a) **ESTABLISH TASK FORCE.**—There shall be established by the Board for International Broadcasting a task force to conduct a study of the advisability and feasibility of increasing broadcasts to the Jewish population within the Soviet Union.

(b) **STUDY.**—The Task Force shall—

(1) investigate the needs of Jewish audiences in the Soviet Union;

(2) study the practicality and desirability of establishing a special program, in accordance with the Program Policy Guidelines of RFE/RL, Inc., of Russian language broadcasting to the Jewish population of the Soviet Union;

(3) study the advisability of incorporating such a special program in a special unit of its Radio Liberty division entitled the “Radio Maccabee Program of Radio Liberty”;

(4) make recommendations with respect to the desirable content of broadcast programming; and

(5) identify the needs and concerns of the activist as well as the refusnik population in the Soviet Union.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board for International Broadcasting shall submit a report to the Congress. Such report shall include the following:

(1) Whether expansion of original programming scheduled (“Jewish Cultural and Social Life”) or planned (“Judaism”) is fulfilling the needs of the audience, and whether expanded Soviet-Jewish programming should include broadcasts on Jewish history, culture, religion, or other matters of general cultural, intellectual, political, and religious interest to the Soviet Jewish population, as well as Hebrew education courses.

(2) The extent to which such programming is broadcast in Russian, Hebrew, and Yiddish.

(3) Recommendations for implementing expanded programming within the structure of RFE/RL, Inc., including specific

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personnel required and providing for a Soviet Jewry administrative unit within Radio Liberty.

(4) The findings of, and the recommendations from, the study required under subsection (b).

(d) **MACCABEE PROGRAMMING.**—RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall strengthen existing programming dealing with issues of concern to Jewish audiences in the Soviet Union, to be known as Maccabee programming.

(e) **EXISTING PERSONNEL TO CONDUCT STUDY AND MAKE REPORT.**—The study and the report required by this section shall be carried out by existing personnel of RFE, Inc., or the Board of International Broadcasting.

TITLE IV—THE ASIA FOUNDATION

SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 404 of The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4403) is amended to read as follows:

“FUNDING

“SEC. 404. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$10,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for grants to The Asia Foundation pursuant to this title.”.

TITLE V—IRAN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

SEC. 501. RECEIPT AND DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS.

(a) **AUTHORITY OF FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.**—The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States is authorized to receive and determine the validity and amounts of claims by nationals of the United States against Iran which are settled en bloc by the United States. In deciding such claims, the Commission shall apply, in the following order—

(1) the terms of any settlement agreement;

(2) the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria of January 19, 1981, giving consideration to interpretations thereof by the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal; and

(3) applicable principles of international law, justice, and equity.

Except as otherwise provided in this title, the provisions of title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) shall apply with respect to claims under this section. Any reference in such provisions to “this title” shall be deemed to refer to those provisions and to this section.

(b) **CERTIFICATION AND PAYMENT.**—The Commission shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury any awards determined pursuant to subsection (a) in accordance with section 5 of title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1624). Such awards shall be paid in accordance with sections 7 and 8 of such title (22 U.S.C. 1626 and 1627), except that—

(1) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make payments pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 8(c) of such title in the amount of \$10,000 or the principal amount of the award, whichever is less; and

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(2) the Secretary of the Treasury may deduct, pursuant to section 7(b) of such title, an amount calculated in accordance with section 502(a) of this Act, instead of 5 percent of payments made pursuant to section 8(c) of such title.

SEC. 502. DEDUCTIONS FROM ARBITRAL AWARDS.

(a) **DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Except as provided in section 503, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall deduct from the aggregate amount awarded under each enumerated claim before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in favor of a United States claimant, an amount equal to 1½ percent of the first \$5,000,000 and 1 percent of any amount over \$5,000,000, as reimbursement to the United States Government for expenses incurred in connection with the arbitration of claims of United States claimants against Iran before that Tribunal and the maintenance of the Security Account established pursuant to the Declarations of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria of January 19, 1981. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall make the deduction required by the preceding sentence whenever the Bank receives an amount from the Security Account in satisfaction of an award rendered by the Iran-United States Claim Tribunal on the enumerated claim involved.

(b) **DEDUCTION TREATED AS MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPT.**—Amounts deducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to subsection (a) shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

(c) **PAYMENT TO UNITED STATES CLAIMANTS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the payment to United States claimants of amounts received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in respect of awards by the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, after deduction of the amounts calculated in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall be effective as of June 7, 1982.

SEC. 503. EN BLOC SETTLEMENT.

The deduction by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York provided for in section 502(a) of this Act shall not apply in the case of a sum received by the Bank pursuant to an en bloc settlement of any category of claims of United States nationals against Iran when such sum is to be used for payments in satisfaction of awards certified by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission pursuant to section 501(b) of this Act.

SEC. 504. REIMBURSEMENT TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

The Secretary of the Treasury may reimburse the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for expenses incurred by the Bank in the performance of fiscal agency agreements relating to the settlement or arbitration of claims pursuant to the Declarations of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria of January 19, 1981.

SEC. 505. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS.

Notwithstanding section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), records pertaining to the arbitration of claims before the Iran-United States

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Claims Tribunal may not be disclosed to the general public, except that—

(1) rules, awards, and other decisions of the Tribunal and claims and responsive pleadings filed at the Tribunal by the United States on its own behalf shall be made available to the public, unless the Secretary of State determines that public disclosure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States or United States claimants in proceedings before the Tribunal, or that public disclosure would be contrary to the rules of the Tribunal; and

(2) the Secretary of State may determine on a case-by-case basis to make such information available when in the judgment of the Secretary the interests of justice so require.

TITLE VI—UNITED STATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SEC. 601. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to establish an undergraduate scholarship program designed to bring students of limited financial means from developing countries to the United States for study at United States institutions of higher education.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) it is in the national interest for the United States Government to provide a stable source of financial support to give students in developing countries the opportunity to study in the United States, in order to improve the range and quality of educational alternatives, increase mutual understanding, and build lasting links between those countries and the United States;

(2) providing scholarships to foreign students to study in the United States has proven over time to be an effective means of creating strong bonds between the United States and the future leadership of developing countries and, at the same time, assists countries substantially in their development efforts;

(3) study in United States institutions by foreign students enhances trade and economic relationships by providing strong English language skills and establishing professional and business contacts;

(4) students from families of limited financial means have, in the past, largely not had the opportunity to study in the United States, and scholarship programs sponsored by the United States have made no provision for identifying, preparing, or supporting such students for study in the United States;

(5) it is essential that the United States citizenry develop its knowledge and understanding of the developing countries and their languages, cultures, and socioeconomic composition as these areas assume an ever larger role in the world community;

(6) the number of United States Government-sponsored scholarships for students in developing countries has been exceeded as much as twelve times in a given year by the number of scholarships offered by Soviet-bloc governments to students in developing countries, and this disparity entails the serious long-run cost of having so many of the potential future leaders of the developing world educated in Soviet-bloc countries;

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(7) from 1972 through 1982 the Soviet Union and Eastern European governments collectively increased their education exchange programs to Latin America and the Caribbean by 205 percent while those of the United States declined by 52 percent;

(8) an undergraduate scholarship program for students of limited financial means from developing countries to study in the United States would complement current assistance efforts in the areas of advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities;

(9) the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America has recommended a program of 10,000 United States Government-sponsored scholarships to bring Central American students to the United States, which program would involve careful targeting to encourage participation by young people from all social and economic classes, would maintain existing admission standards by providing intensive English and other training, and would encourage graduates to return to their home countries after completing their education; and

(10) it is also in the interest of the United States, as well as peaceful cooperation in the Western Hemisphere, that particular attention be given to the students of the Caribbean region.

SEC. 603. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AUTHORITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President, acting through the United States Information Agency, shall provide scholarships (including partial assistance) for undergraduate study at United States institutions of higher education by citizens and nationals of developing countries who have completed their secondary education and who would not otherwise have an opportunity to study in the United States due to financial limitations.

(b) **FORM OF SCHOLARSHIP; FORGIVENESS OF LOAN REPAYMENT.**—To encourage students to use their training in their countries of origin, each scholarship pursuant to this section shall be in the form of a loan with all repayment to be forgiven upon the student's prompt return to his or her country of origin for a period which is at least one year longer than the period spent studying in the United States. If the student is granted asylum in the United States pursuant to section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or is admitted to the United States as a refugee pursuant to section 207 of that Act, half of the repayment shall be forgiven.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—Before allocating any of the funds made available to carry out this title, the President shall consult with United States institutions of higher education, educational exchange organizations, United States missions in developing countries, and the governments of participating countries on how to implement the guidelines specified in section 604.

(d) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this title, the term "institution of higher education" has the same meaning as given to such term by section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

SEC. 604. GUIDELINES.

The scholarship program under this title shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines:

(1) Consistent with section 112(b) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(b)), all

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programs created pursuant to this title shall be nonpolitical and balanced, and shall be administered in keeping with the highest standards of academic integrity.

(2) United States missions shall design ways to identify promising students who are in secondary educational institutions, or who have completed their secondary education, for study in the United States. In carrying out this paragraph, the United States mission in a country shall consult with Peace Corps volunteers and staff assigned to that country and with private and voluntary organizations with a proven record of providing development assistance to developing countries.

(3) United States missions shall develop and strictly implement specific economic need criteria. Scholarships under this title may only be provided to students who meet the economic need criteria.

(4) The program shall utilize educational institutions in the United States and in developing countries to help participants in the programs acquire necessary skills in English and other appropriate education training.

(5) Each participant from a developing country shall be selected on the basis of academic and leadership potential and the economic, political, and social development needs of such country. Such needs shall be determined by each United States mission in consultation with the government of the respective country. Scholarship opportunities shall emphasize fields that are critical to the development of the participant's country, including agriculture, civil engineering, communications, social science, education, public and business administration, health, nutrition, environmental studies, population and family planning, and energy.

(6) The program shall be flexible in order to take advantage of different training and educational opportunities offered by universities, postsecondary vocational training schools, and community colleges in the United States.

(7) The program shall be flexible with respect to the number of years of undergraduate education financed but in no case shall students be brought to the United States for a period less than one year.

(8) Adequate allowance shall be made in the scholarship for the purchase of books and related educational material relevant to the program of study.

(9) Further allowance shall be made to provide adequate opportunities for professional, academic, and cultural enrichment for scholarship recipients.

(10) The program shall, to the maximum extent practicable, offer equal opportunities for both male and female students to study in the United States.

(11) The United States Information Agency shall recommend to each student, who receives a scholarship under this title for study at a college or university, that the student enroll in a course on the classics of American political thought or which otherwise emphasizes the ideas, principles, and documents upon which the United States was founded.

SEC. 605. AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS.

The President may enter into agreements with foreign governments in furtherance of the purposes of this title. Such agreements

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may provide for the creation or continuation of binational or multinational educational and cultural foundations and commissions for the purposes of administering programs under this title.

SEC. 606. POLICY REGARDING OTHER INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

(a) **AID-FUNDED PROGRAMS.**—The Congress urges the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in implementing programs authorized under that part, to increase assistance for undergraduate scholarships for students of limited financial means from developing countries to study in the United States at United States institutions of higher education. To the maximum extent practicable, such scholarship assistance shall be furnished in accordance with the guidelines contained in section 604 of this title.

(b) **USIA-FUNDED POSTGRADUATE STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The Congress urges the Director of the United States Information Agency to expand opportunities for students of limited financial means from developing countries to receive financial assistance for postgraduate study at United States institutions of higher education.

(c) **STUDY BY AMERICANS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**—The Congress urges the President to take such steps as are necessary to expand the opportunities for Americans from all economic classes to study in developing countries.

SEC. 607. ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF COUNSELING SERVICES.

(a) **COUNSELING SERVICES ABROAD.**—For the purpose of assisting foreign students in choosing fields of study, selecting appropriate institutions of higher education, and preparing for their stay in the United States, the President may make suitable arrangements for counseling and orientation services abroad.

(b) **COUNSELING SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES.**—For the purposes of assisting foreign students in making the best use of their opportunities while attending United States institutions of higher education, and assisting such students in directing their talents and initiative into channels which will make them more effective leaders upon return to their native lands, the President may make suitable arrangements (by contract or otherwise) for the establishment and maintenance of adequate counseling services at United States institutions of higher education which are attended by foreign students.

SEC. 608. BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships shall advise and assist the President in the discharge of the scholarship program carried out pursuant to this title, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in section 604. The President may provide for such additional secretarial and staff assistance for the Board as may be required to carry out this title.

SEC. 609. GENERAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The public and private sectors in the United States and in the developing countries shall be encouraged to contribute to the costs of the scholarship program financed under this title.

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(b) **UTILIZATION OF RETURNING PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.**—The President shall seek to engage the public and private sectors of developing countries in programs to maximize the utilization of recipients of scholarships under this title upon their return to their own countries.

(c) **PROMOTION ABROAD OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.**—The President may provide for publicity and promotion abroad of the scholarship program provided for in this title.

(d) **INCREASING UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDING OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**—The President shall encourage United States institutions of higher education, which are attended by students from developing countries who receive scholarships under this title, to provide opportunities for United States citizens attending those institutions to develop their knowledge and understanding of the developing countries, and the languages and cultures of those countries, represented by those foreign students.

(e) **OTHER ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING.**—Funds allocated by the United States Information Agency, or the agency primarily responsible for carrying out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for scholarships in accordance with this title shall be available to enhance the educational training and capabilities of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean and to promote better understanding between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean through programs of cooperation, study, training, and research. Such funds may be used for program and administrative costs for institutions carrying out such programs.

SEC. 610. ENGLISH TEACHING, TEXTBOOKS, AND OTHER TEACHING MATERIALS.

Wherever adequate facilities or materials are not available to carry out the purposes of paragraph (4) of section 604 in the participant's country and the President determines that the purposes of this title are best served by providing the preliminary training in the participant's country, the President may (by purchase, contract, or other appropriate means) provide the necessary materials and instructors to achieve such purpose.

SEC. 611. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than February 1 each year, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on the activities carried on and expenditures made pursuant to this title during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 612. FUNDING OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND FISCAL YEAR 1987.

(a) **CENTRAL AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.**—The undergraduate scholarship program financed by the United States Information Agency for students from Central America for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 shall be conducted in accordance with this title.

(b) **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS FROM OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**—Any funds appropriated to the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1986 or fiscal year 1987 for any purpose (other than funds appropriated for educational exchange programs under section 102(a)(1) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2452(a)(1))) may be used to carry out this title with respect to students from developing countries outside Central America.

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SEC. 613. LATIN AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

Of any funds authorized to be appropriated for activities authorized by this title, not less than 25 percent shall be allocated to fund grants and exchanges to Latin America and the Caribbean.

SEC. 614. FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TRAINING PROGRAMS IN SIZABLE HISPANIC POPULATIONS.

No later than December 15, 1985, the Director of the United States Information Agency and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report jointly, to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, on the feasibility of greater utilization in those two agencies' scholarship and participant training programs of the United States universities in States bordering Latin American and Caribbean which are located in areas characterized by the presence of sizable Hispanic populations.

SEC. 615. COMPLIANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.

Any authority provided by this title to enter into contracts shall be effective only—

(1) to the extent that the budget authority for the obligation to make outlays, which is created by the contract, has been provided in advance by an appropriation Act; or

(2) to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

TITLE VII—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

SEC. 701. SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985.

Section 49(a)(1) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2589(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) for the fiscal year 1985, \$23,789,000, of which amount \$4,321,000 shall be available only to pay necessary expenses incurred in connection with arms control negotiations with the Government of the Soviet Union on strategic arms reductions, intermediate-range nuclear forces, and space and defensive weapons;”.

SEC. 702. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987.

Section 49(a)(2) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2589(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) for the fiscal year 1986, \$25,614,000, and for the fiscal year 1987, \$25,614,000, of which amounts \$6,146,000 shall be available in each fiscal year only to pay necessary expenses incurred in connection with arms control negotiations conducted with the Government of the Soviet Union on strategic arms reductions, intermediate-range nuclear forces, and space and defensive weapons; and”.

SEC. 703. REPORTS ON ADHERENCE TO AND COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENTS.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

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"SEC. 52. REPORTS ON ADHERENCE TO AND COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENTS.

"The Congress determines that the achievement and maintenance of successful controls upon armaments requires official and public confidence that the parties are expected to adhere to their commitments and that the parties will be held accountable for failure to meet obligations. Without such confidence, existing arms control accords are eroded, and the prospects are jeopardized for new agreements which can place further controls on the competition in nuclear and conventional weapons and which can increase international stability. In accordance with this determination—

"(1) the President shall submit, not later than January 31 of each year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report prepared by the Director, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of Central Intelligence, on the adherence of the United States to obligations undertaken in arms control agreements and on any problems related to compliance by other nations with the provisions of bilateral and multilateral arms control agreements to which the United States is a party;

"(2) the section of the report dealing with United States adherence shall include information on the policies and organization of each relevant agency or department of the United States to ensure adherence, a description of national security programs with a direct bearing on adherence questions and of steps being taken to ensure adherence, and a compilation of any substantive questions raised during the previous year regarding United States adherence, together with an assessment of such issues and the need for any corrective action; and

"(3) the section of the report dealing with problems of compliance by other nations shall include, in the case of each treaty or agreement about which compliance questions exist—

"(A) a description of each significant issue raised and efforts made and contemplated with the other party to seek a resolution of the difficulty;

"(B) an assessment of damage, if any, to United States security and other interests; and

"(C) recommendations as to any steps which should be considered to redress any damage to United States national security and to reduce compliance problems.

The report required by this section shall be provided in unclassified form, with classified annexes, as appropriate."

SEC. 704. PAY FOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5.**—Title 5 of the United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5314, by adding at the end thereof the following: "Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.";

(2) in section 5315—

(A) by striking out

"Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency."; and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following:

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"Assistant Directors, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (4)."; and

(3) in section 5316, by striking out

"Assistant Directors, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (4).".

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH BUDGET ACT.**—Any new spending authority (within the meaning of section 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is provided under the amendments made by this section shall be effective for any fiscal year only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 705. NEW BUILDING IN GENEVA FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATING TEAMS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the United States is party to vital talks on arms control in Geneva, Switzerland;

(2) these talks include negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons, intermediate range nuclear weapons, space and defense systems, a bilateral United States-Soviet forum, called the Standing Consultative Commission, and a multilateral forum, called the Conference on Disarmament;

(3) the United States delegations to these talks occupy buildings and spaces insufficiently secure, modernized, or large enough to permit those delegations to conduct their work efficiently;

(4) the United States delegations to the strategic, intermediate and space and defense talks in particular occupy space in the Botanic Building that is also occupied by offices of numerous other, non-United States organizations, and shares common walls and parking facilities with these delegations;

(5) arms control negotiations require sophisticated security facilities, telecommunications equipment, simultaneous translation capabilities and other specialized services; and

(6) the Soviet Union, for its part, has made available for its negotiating team a modern, secure, well-equipped building dedicated for the use of its arms control negotiating teams.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) in order to facilitate the effective work of the United States arms control negotiating teams, and to provide for them a dedicated structure capable of supporting their vital tasks on a permanent basis, the Secretary of State should submit to the Congress a report on the feasibility, cost, location, and requirements of a structure to house the United States arms control negotiating teams in Geneva;

(2) this report should be submitted as soon as possible; and

(3) this matter should be included in the consideration of the 1985 supplemental appropriation process.

SEC. 706. STUDY OF MEASURES TO ENHANCE CRISIS STABILITY AND CONTROL.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of State and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall conduct a detailed and complete study and evaluation of additional measures which both enhance the security of the United States and reduce the likelihood of nuclear weapons use by contributing to crisis stability or crisis control capabilities, including specific consideration of the following measures:

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(1) Increased redundancy of direct communications link circuits, including the creation of new survivable circuits and terminals, located outside the national capitals which have access to the command and control system of the country in which they are located.

(2) Establishment of redundant, survivable direct communications links between and among all nuclear-armed states.

(3) Conclusion of an agreement creating "non-target" sanctuaries only for certain direct communications link circuits to enhance survivability of communications.

(4) Creation in advance of standard operating procedures for communicating, and possibly cooperating, with the Soviet Union and other states in the event of nuclear attacks by third parties on either the United States or Soviet Union.

(5) Addition to the Incidents At Sea agreement of a prohibition on the "locking on" of fire control radars on ships and planes of the other side, an agreement on the separation of naval forces during specified periods of crisis, and other such measures relevant to the Incidents At Sea agreement.

(6) Placement by the United States and the Soviet Union of unmanned launch sensors in the land-based missile fields of both countries.

(7) Establishment of anti-submarine operations free zones designed to enhance the security of ballistic missile submarines.

(8) Installation of permissive action links aboard the ballistic missile submarines of the United States, which might possibly be activated or deactivated at various levels of alert, and encouragement of the Soviet Union to do the same.

(9) Establishment of training programs for National Command Authority officials to familiarize them with alert procedures, communications capabilities, nuclear weapons release authority procedures, and the crisis control and stability implications thereof.

(10) Include in standard operating procedure the relocation in a crisis of a National Command Authority official outside Washington, D.C. to a secure location with access to the strategic command and control system, and announce the institution of this procedure to relevant foreign governments.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of State and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall submit a report of the study and evaluation under subsection (a) to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives by January 1, 1986. Such report should be available in both a classified, if necessary, and unclassified format.

SEC. 707. POLICY TOWARD BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) chemical weapons are among the most terrible weapons in today's military arsenals;

(2) it is the objective of the United States to eliminate the threat of chemical warfare through a comprehensive and verifiable ban on chemical weapons;

(3) the United States is vigorously pursuing a multilateral agreement to ban chemical weapons;

(4) the negotiation of a verifiable, bilateral agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union would be a

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significant step toward achieving a worldwide ban on chemical weapons;

(5) bilateral discussions relating to a ban on chemical weapons took place in July and August of 1984 between the United States and Soviet delegations to the Conference on Disarmament; and

(6) such endeavors could serve the security interests of humankind.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President—

(1) should be commended for his efforts to negotiate a multilateral agreement banning chemical weapons;

(2) should continue to pursue vigorously such an agreement; and

(3) should seek the continuation and development of bilateral discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve a comprehensive and verifiable ban on chemical weapons.

SEC. 708. POLICY REGARDING A JOINT STUDY BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WINTER.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should propose to the Government of the Soviet Union during any arms control talks held with such Government that—

(1) the United States and the Soviet Union should jointly study the atmospheric, climatic, environmental, and biological consequences of nuclear explosions, sometimes known as “nuclear winter”, and the impact that nuclear winter would have on the national security of both nations;

(2) such a joint study should include the sharing and exchange of information and findings on the nuclear winter phenomena and make recommendations on possible joint research projects that would benefit both nations; and

(3) at an appropriate time the other nuclear weapon states (the United Kingdom, France, and the People’s Republic of China) should be involved in the study.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES BY JOINT RESOLUTION.

Section 202 of the National Emergencies Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) there is enacted into law a joint resolution terminating the emergency; or”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking out “concurrent” and inserting in lieu thereof “joint”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking out “concurrent” and inserting in lieu thereof “joint”; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking out “concurrent” each of the six places it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “joint”.

SEC. 802. UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE.

It is the sense of the Congress that, pursuant to title XVII of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (22 U.S.C. 4601 et

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seq.), nominations to the Board of Directors for the United States Institute of Peace should be submitted to the Senate on a timely basis to permit implementation of the congressional mandate.

SEC. 803. EX GRATIA PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND.

Section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (62 Stat. 1246; 50 U.S.C. App. 39) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(f) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (a) through (d) of this section, the Attorney General is authorized to pay from property vested in or transferred to the Attorney General under this Act, the sum of \$20,000 as an ex gratia payment to the Government of Switzerland in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by that Government and the Government of the United States on March 12, 1980.”

SEC. 804. POLICY TOWARD APPLICATION OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) during World War II, representatives of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union took part in agreements and understandings concerning other peoples and nations in Europe;

(2) the Soviet Union has not adhered to its obligation undertaken in the 1945 Yalta agreement to guarantee free elections in the countries involved, specifically the pledge for the “earliest possible establishment of free elections of government responsive to the wills of the people and to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections”;

(3) the strong desire of the people of Central and Eastern Europe to exercise their national sovereignty and self-determination and to resist Soviet domination has been demonstrated on many occasions since 1945, including armed resistance to the forcible Soviet takeover of the Baltic Republics and resistance in the Ukraine as well as in the German Democratic Republic in 1953, in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and in Poland in 1956, 1970, and since 1980;

(4) it is appropriate that the United States express the hopes of the people of the United States that the people of Central and Eastern Europe be permitted to exercise their national sovereignty and self-determination free from Soviet interference; and

(5) it is appropriate for the United States to reject any interpretation or application that, as a result of the signing of the 1945 Yalta executive agreements, the United States accepts and recognizes in any way Soviet hegemony over the countries of Eastern Europe.

(b) **POLICY.**—(1) The United States does not recognize as legitimate any spheres of influence in Europe and it reaffirms its refusal to recognize such spheres in the present or in the future, by repudiating any attempts to legitimize the domination of East European nations by the Soviet Union through the Yalta executive agreement.

(2) The United States proclaims the hope that the people of Eastern Europe shall again enjoy the right to self-determination within a framework that will sustain peace, that they shall again have the right to choose a form of government under which they shall live, and that the sovereign rights of self-determination shall be restored to them in accordance with the pledge of the Atlantic

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Charter and with provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

SEC. 805. POLICY TOWARD TREATMENT OF SOVIET PENTECOSTALS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) it is the policy of the Government of the Soviet Union to hinder and deny the free practice of religion and to deny freedom to emigrate to the victims of religious persecution;

(2) such policies are a violation of the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, and the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(3) members of the 170-member Pentecostal Christian community living in Chuguyevka in the Soviet Far East have allegedly undergone persecution at the hands of the Soviet authorities as a result of their attempts to practice their religious beliefs;

(4) the Soviet authorities allegedly have refused to allow members of that Pentecostal community to emigrate from the Soviet Union;

(5) when, on Monday May 13, 1985, four members of the Pentecostal community of Chuguyevka attempted to enter the United States Embassy in Moscow in an attempt to seek refuge and make their plight known, they were intercepted by Soviet guards stationed outside the Embassy;

(6) in the scuffle that ensued three of the Pentecostals were beaten severely and arrested by the Soviet guards, while the fourth Pentecostal gained entrance to the Embassy and was interviewed by United States officials; and

(7) upon agreeing to leave the United States Embassy the man was driven to the subway in a diplomatic car where he was detained by Soviet police before he could enter the subway.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Soviet Union has acted in violation of the human rights of the Pentecostal community in Chuguyevka by hindering the practice of their religious beliefs and refusing to allow them to emigrate from the Soviet Union;

(2) personnel of the Government of the Soviet Union acted in violation of the human rights of the four members of the Pentecostal community who attempted to enter the United States Embassy in Moscow, particularly in using excessive force in an attempt to prevent their entry;

(3) the United States Department of State should continue through all available channels to assure the safety of the four persons who attempted to enter the United States Embassy, and to seek to persuade the Government of the Soviet Union to allow the members of the Pentecostal community in Chuguyevka to emigrate to the West; and

(4) the Secretary of State should undertake a study of United States policy relating to the granting of asylum in United States embassies abroad and develop recommendations for the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives as to where current policy might be adjusted with relation to incidents over the past five years where asylum has been requested at United States embassies abroad.

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SEC. 806. DEMOCRACY ON TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) peace has prevailed in the Taiwan Strait since the normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China;

(2) the United States expects the future of Taiwan to be settled peacefully and considers a secure Taiwan free from external threat an indispensable element for the island's further democratization and a goal set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act;

(3) the authorities on Taiwan are striving to achieve greater democracy at the local level;

(4) an increasing number of native Taiwanese have been appointed to responsible positions at the provincial and national level on Taiwan;

(5) martial law measures tend to impede progress toward democracy and to abridge guarantees of human rights;

(6) movement toward greater democracy on Taiwan serves to bolster continued American public support for the moral and legal responsibilities set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act;

(7) the United States, in the Taiwan Relations Act, has reaffirmed as a national objective the preservation and enhancement of the human rights of all the people on Taiwan; and

(8) the United States considers democracy a fundamental human right.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is therefore the sense of the Congress that—

(1) one important element of a peaceful future for Taiwan is greater participation in the political process by all the people on Taiwan; and

(2) accordingly, the United States should encourage the authorities on Taiwan, in the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act, to work vigorously toward this end.

SEC. 807. INCREASE UNITED STATES-CHINA TRADE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the People's Republic of China has made substantial progress in promoting market-oriented practices throughout the Chinese economy;

(2) the Chinese economy has responded to this increased liberalization with record growth that last year alone resulted in increases in the real gross national product of an estimated 13 percent;

(3) this growth has created significant new demand for a vast array of products and services that can be met by American producers;

(4) United States trade with the People's Republic of China totalled only \$6,000,000,000 in 1984 and was again in deficit by more than \$50,000,000;

(5) increased exports are essential to the creation of American jobs and to the vitality of the American economy; and

(6) the People's Republic of China represents the world's largest potential market.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, consistent with overall American foreign policy and national security objectives, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of

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Commerce should take appropriate steps to increase United States-China trade with a view to improving the trade balance, increasing American jobs through export growth, and assuring significant United States participation in the growing Chinese market.

SEC. 808. USE OF UNITED STATES OWNED RUPEES.

Section 903 of the United States-India Fund for Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Cooperation Act (22 U.S.C. 290j-1) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “Sec. 903.”; and

(2) by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(b) Pending completion of the negotiation of an agreement with the Government of India, the annual earnings generated by the moneys appropriated by the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1985, may be used for the purposes set out in section 902(a).”.

SEC. 809. REFUGEES IN THAILAND.

(a) **APPRECIATION FOR THE RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND.**—The Congress recognizes and expresses appreciation for the extraordinary willingness of the Government of Thailand to respond in a humanitarian way to the influx of refugees fleeing Vietnamese communist oppression.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Cambodians, Laotians, and Vietnamese seeking asylum and refuge in Thailand should not be involuntarily repatriated or otherwise put at risk; and

(2) every effort should be made to provide increased security for refugees in camps in Thailand which should include an increased presence by international humanitarian organizations.

(c) **REVIEW OF CERTAIN CAMBODIAN REFUGEES.**—

(1) The Secretary of State should—

(A) work with the Government of Thailand and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to conduct a review of the status of Cambodians who have not been permitted to register at refugee camps in Thailand; and

(B) implement a humanitarian solution to their plight.

(2) The Secretary of State, with the assistance of appropriate agencies, should conduct a review of those Cambodians who have been rejected for admission to the United States to ensure such decisions are consistent with the letter and spirit of United States refugee and immigration law.

(3) The Secretary of State, with the assistance of appropriate agencies, should institute as expeditiously as possible a family reunification program for those refugees in Thailand, including those at the border who have family members in the United States.

(4) The Secretary of State should provide for a program of educational assistance for Cambodians in the border camps and for improved literacy training in all camps.

SEC. 810. POLICY REGARDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE INTERVENTION.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds and declares that—

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(1) the trade deficit looms larger than any other threat to the ability of the United States to generate jobs and create economic well-being;

(2) the trade deficit continues to deteriorate even from the 1984 level of \$123,000,000,000;

(3) the trade deficit will continue to deteriorate until the value of the dollar declines on foreign exchange markets;

(4) the dollar's rise may slow down but is unlikely to fall sufficiently as a result of Congress' contemplated budget deficit reduction measures;

(5) the value of the dollar would probably fall under a number of tax reform proposals but industries losing market share due to the exchange rate may not be able to wait for a complete tax package;

(6) the only remaining timely option for lowering the value of the dollar is intervention in foreign exchange markets by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Board;

(7) any such intervention must be strong enough to achieve the intent of the Congress of lowering the dollar's value but sufficiently moderate to prevent a sudden drop in its value;

(8) any such intervention in order to assure a gradual decline and protect against too large a drop in the value of the dollar, will require coordinated action by the central banks of Europe and Japan as well as the United States; and

(9) such coordination is especially important to strengthen economic and political ties with the allies of the United States and to promote consistent macroeconomic policies to the mutual benefit of all.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Therefore, it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in concert with United States allies and coordinated with the central banks of the Group of Five or other major central banks, should take such steps as are necessary to lower gradually the value of the dollar;

(2) such steps should not exclude intervention in the foreign exchange markets;

(3) the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board should work to ensure that the domestic macroeconomic policies of the United States and its allies are forged to reinforce rather than oppose one another.

SEC. 811. COMMENDING MAYOR TEDDY KOLLEK OF JERUSALEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Mayor Teddy Kollek has worked to promote harmony among all the people of Jerusalem; and

(2) he has promoted freedom of access to religious shrines for Muslims, Christians, and Jews; and

(3) through his efforts the aesthetic character of the city has been enhanced.

(b) COMMENDATION.—Therefore, the Congress commends Mayor Kollek for his efforts over the years.

SEC. 812. JAPAN-UNITED STATES SECURITY RELATIONSHIP AND EFFORTS BY JAPAN TO FULFILL SELF-DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress hereby finds—

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(1) the Japan-United States security relationship is the foundation of the peace and security of Japan and the Far East, as well as a major contributor to the protection of the United States and of the democratic freedoms and economic prosperity enjoyed by both the United States and Japan;

(2) the threats to our two democracies have increased significantly since 1976, principally through the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the expansion of Soviet armed forces in the Far East, the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam, and the instability in the Persian Gulf region as signified by the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict;

(3) in recognition of these and other threats, the United States has greatly increased its annual defense spending through sustained real growth averaging 8.8 percent yearly between fiscal 1981 and 1985, and cumulative real growth of 50 percent in that period;

(4) the United States Government appreciates the May 1981 commitment by the Prime Minister of Japan that, pursuant to the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security of 1960 between Japan and the United States, Japan, on its own initiative, would seek to make even greater efforts for improving its defense capabilities, and pursuant to Japan's own Constitution, it was national policy for his country to acquire and maintain the self-defense forces adequate for the defense of its land area and surrounding airspace and sealanes, out to a distance of 1,000 miles;

(5) the United States Government applauds the policy of Japan to obtain the capabilities to defend its sea and air lanes out to 1,000 miles, expects that these capabilities should be acquired by the end of the decade, and recognizes that achieving those capabilities would significantly improve the national security of both Japan and the United States;

(6) the United States Government appreciates the contribution already made by Japan through the Host Nation Support Program and its recent efforts to increase its defense spending; and

(7) Japan, however, in recent years consistently has not provided sufficient funding and resources to meet its self-defense needs and to meet common United States-Japan defense objectives and alliance responsibilities.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that Japan, to fulfill its self-defense responsibilities pursuant to the 1960 Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty with the United States, and in accordance with the national policy declaration made by its Prime Minister in May 1981, to develop a 1,000-mile airspace and sealanes defense capability, should implement a 1986-1990 Mid-Term Defense Plan containing sufficient funding, program acquisition, and force development resources to obtain the agreed-upon 1,000 mile self-defense capabilities by the end of the decade, including the allocation of sufficient budgetary resources annually to reduce substantially the ammunition, logistics, and sustainability shortfalls of its self-defense forces.

(c) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than March 31, 1986, and on an annual basis thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, in both a classified and unclassified form, detailed and extensive information to permit the Congress to understand Japan's progress toward actually fulfilling

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its common defense commitment, including the development and implementation of a 1986-1990 Mid-Term Defense Plan fully funded for Japan to achieve 1,000-mile self-defense capabilities by 1990. Such information shall include a description of actions taken by the United States Government in the preceding year to encourage Japan to meet its 1,000-mile self-defense commitment by 1990.

SEC. 813. DIPLOMATIC EQUIVALENCE AND RECIPROCITY.

(a) **STATEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL POLICY.**—(1) It is the policy of the Congress that the number of nationals of the Soviet Union admitted to the United States who serve as diplomatic or consular personnel of the Soviet Union to the United States shall be substantially equivalent to the number of United States nationals admitted to the Soviet Union who serve as diplomatic or consular personnel of the United States in the Soviet Union unless the President determines that the admission of additional Soviet diplomatic and consular personnel would be in the best interests of the United States.

(2) The policy expressed in paragraph (1) does not apply to dependents or spouses who do not serve as diplomatic or consular personnel.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall prepare and, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, a report setting forth a plan for ensuring that the number of Soviet nationals described in subsection (a) does not exceed the limitation described in that section.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “diplomatic or consular personnel” means the members of the diplomatic mission or the members of the consular post, as the case may be;

(2) the term “members of the diplomatic mission” is used within the meaning of Article 1(b) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (done April 18, 1961); and

(3) the term “members of the consular post” is used within the meaning of Article 1(g) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (done April 24, 1963).

SEC. 814. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the United States International Narcotics Control Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Commission is authorized and directed—

(1) to monitor and promote international compliance with narcotics control treaties, including eradication and other relevant issues; and

(2) to monitor and encourage United States Government and private programs seeking to expand international cooperation against drug abuse and narcotics trafficking.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—(1) The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(A) 7 Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, 4 of whom (including the member designated as Chair-

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man) shall be selected from the majority party of the Senate, after consultation with the majority leader, and 3 of whom (including the member designated as Cochairman) shall be selected from the minority party of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader.

(B) 5 members of the public to be appointed by the President after consultation with the members of the appropriate congressional committees.

(2) There shall be a Chairman and a Cochairman of the Commission.

(d) **POWERS.**—In carrying out this section, the Commission may require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the Chairman of the Commission or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or such member. The Chairman of the Commission, or any member designated by him, may administer oaths to any witness.

(e) **REPORT BY PRESIDENT TO COMMISSION.**—In order to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties, the President shall submit to the Commission a copy of the report required by section 481(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2991(e)).

(f) **REPORT TO SENATE.**—The Commission is authorized and directed to report to the Senate with respect to the matters covered by this section on a periodic basis and to provide information to Members of the Senate as requested. For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made the Commission shall submit to the Congress a report on its expenditures under such appropriation.

(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission \$325,000 for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended, to assist in meeting the expenses of the Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section.

(2) For purposes of section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)), the Commission shall be deemed to be a standing committee of the Senate and shall be entitled to the use of funds in accordance with such section.

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(h) **STAFF.**—The Commission may appoint and fix the pay of such staff personnel as it deems desirable, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(i) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall cease to exist on September 30, 1987.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

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